

Daily Eagle

M. H. MURDOCK, Editor.

The Best Way With the Tagals.

We believe that congress will not trifle with the Tagals. We do not believe that congress can afford to wheedle them, by the proffer of anything so long as the war lasts.

We do not believe that congress will do this even with the advice of Admiral Dewey that "the only way to settle the insurrection and assure prosperity to the archipelago is to concede self-government to the inhabitants;" and with the advice of Fred Funston, that "a little diplomacy would go a long way toward settling the trouble;" or the very recent advice of Commissioner Schurman that congress should declare to the Philippines what form of government we intended for them.

President McKinley has no choice in the matter. He can promise the Tagals nothing. Congress must take that step.

And congress should not dilly-dally. We are into this thing and we should stay into it until the Tagals surrender. We are slow to quarrel, but once into the quarrel our opponent should feel our power. The Tagals are only one of the principal tribes of those islands. Any concession or compromise on our part with rebellion will not only break the respect felt for us by the other tribes, but it will excite also further pride and presumption in the minds of the Tagals and indicate, however falsely, to them that we are weakening.

As soon as the dry season begins, and that will not be long, Otis, or his successor, or his subordinates, should go ahead with the campaign, and go ahead vigorously. The contest will be in progress at the next session of congress, and congress should keep its hands off. The only profitable thing we can get from the Tagals is unconditional surrender. We want nothing else. We ought to accept nothing less.

The form of government we give to them afterward they may have a voice in, probably will, but they should have no voice so long as a single one of the Malays carries a gun or plots rebellion.

The protectorate idea is also ridiculous. We should go the whole hog or none. The Philippines should be one of us or apart from us.

Concessions, as Dewey suggests, would be hurtful now; diplomacy would be out of place, and a compromise of any kind a mistake.

The Tagals are Malays. They in former years left the Asiatic continent and took the lands of the aboriginal Negritos on the island of Luzon. The present contest to them is largely racial. The show of a single white feather on the part of the United States would only incite them to further resistance. The hesitation of congress caused the outbreak originally. Negotiations between our commissioners and the supposed representatives of Aguinaldo months back only prolonged the struggle and encouraged the rebels. Hereafter it should be straight-out blows from the shoulder. Concessions and proffers of forms of government can come later.

Now it should be war against rebellion and war until the rebellion is struck down and out.

Route of Nicaraguan Canal.

It is certainly a significant fact, in view of the strong opposition which has been manifested to the Nicaragua canal scheme by ex-Speaker Reed and certain other influential congressmen, that the canal commission appointed by President McKinley should be strongly in favor of the Nicaragua route. To assume that its recommendation in this respect will be conclusive as assuring favorable legislation by congress at its forthcoming session would, of course, be to assume too much. Nevertheless, coming from a commission that is entrusted with the duty of reporting both on the Panama project and the Nicaragua plan, its judgment will necessarily have much weight.

The pros and cons of rival schemes have been considered at much length in previous sessions of congress. The policy of long threshing over old straw is likely to commend itself neither to the people nor to those who are supposed to be their representatives at Washington. Still, with a question of appropriating from \$118,000,000 to \$135,000,000 for one gigantic enterprise before them, the nation's lawmakers are not likely to legislate in hot haste.

From among the various canal routes through Nicaragua territory which have been suggested, the commission seems to be agreed in recommending this: It starts from the harbor at Greytown, crosses the coastal plain, passes to the north of Lake Silico and up the left bank of the San Juan to the dam at Boca San Carlos, thence follows the improved river channel, crosses the lake and traverses the valleys of the Lajas and Rio Grande to Brito on the Pacific. There are to be ten "locks," according to the plan—six on the eastern division, having a list of 18.41 feet, all lying east of the dam, and four on the western division, having a list of 25 feet.

The proposed canal is to be nearly 190 miles long, and, in the commission's judgment, should be deeper and wider than existing commercial needs require, in order that all reasonable requirements for the future may be provided for. That the construction of the necessary dams is perfectly feasible the commission seems perfectly agreed, and points to the work done in the Manchester and Kiel canals and the "Soo" canal as ample warrant for its belief.

Doubtless many questions dealing with a Nicaragua canal, particularly as regards its effect upon existing treaties and international relations in general, will come up for discussion when the report of the canal commission is fully and fairly before congress. We are likely to hear a good deal of talk in Washington this winter about a new door to the Orient.

American Liability to Yellow Fever.

Havana has had little yellow fever this year, but of the sixty or seventy cases a very large proportion have been fatal. The disease has been especially deadly to the small number of Americans attacked. On the other hand, the proportion of fatal cases of the same dreaded fever has been very low at Key West.

The conclusion clearly indicated is that although there is no such thing as acclimatization which gives entire immunity from yellow fever, persons who go from temperate climates where the disease is altogether abnormal and practically unknown, become peculiarly liable to fatal attacks when they remain for any considerable period in the tropics. This is only another way of saying that the resisting powers of the body, which are the natural defense of human life against germ diseases, become rapidly lessened under such circumstances, by the influence of the heat and moisture of the tropics, at the level of the sea or near it. If exposure to such adverse conditions continues long, especially if it goes on from generation to generation, as is the case with individuals who survive and keep their race from extinction who are least susceptible to the malarial effects of the disease germs peculiar to the tropics.

In this way unusual power of resistance to yellow fever and malarial fever has become characteristic of the Cuban descendants of the early Spanish settlers of that island. No doubt the same process of natural selection would ultimately make it possible for colonists from this country to establish a pure American element in Cuba which would be comparatively proof against all tropical fevers. But it would be much better and more in accord with American principles to exterminate or subdue such germ diseases, once for all. If that is not possible, no great number of Americans will be likely to live permanently in any tropical islands.

Awful Dignity of Red Tape.

Treasury officers in Washington can see no way by which the Chinese sailors on board the Olympia can land in the United States, for the same rules, they say, must, under the law, apply to them as to immigrants. They do not deny that it will be their duty to stop any of these Chinamen who do not possess the return certificates required by the Chinese exclusion act. While the treasury officers regret the possibility of the issue being raised, yet they have previously ruled upon this question, and have clearly defined their position.

Should any Chinaman aboard Dewey's flagship seek to come ashore the action of the treasury officers can be plainly foreseen. About a year ago Admiral Dewey made an inquiry of the navy department as to the status of the Chinamen who had been enlisted on the Asiatic station. He pointed out the valiant service they had performed, and made a plea that in view of their splendid records and loyalty to the flag, the exclusion act be waived, so that they might land in the United States and continue in the service.

The request was referred to the treasury department, which, after a careful study of the act, reached the conclusion that the law made no provision for exempting Chinamen who might enlist in the service of the United States while war vessels were on a foreign station, and although the department regretted being obliged to make the decision, it must inform the navy department that there was no way by which such Chinamen could be permitted to land. They may remain aboard ship, however, and a controversy will be avoided, for no action would be taken unless they made an attempt to come ashore.

Honoring Colored Soldiers.

A deserved compliment was paid to the colored race at a meeting of the Spanish war veterans in Washington the other day, in the unanimous election of Lieutenant Hamilton H. Blunt as a member of the council of administration. The only other man thus honored was Colonel William J. Bryan. He was the first member of the council chosen, and the vote was unanimous. Then Lieutenant Blunt was proposed. His nomination was seconded by Captain Cole of Florida and Colonel Tillman of South Carolina, the latter being a nephew of Senator Tillman. Both these southern officers made speeches eulogistic of the services of the colored troops during the war, paying a glowing tribute to their valor.

There is no doubt that this praise was due. The stories which came from Santiago during the brief campaign that ended with the fall of that city told of the valor of the colored troops. In one of the most desperate charges the negro regiment never flinched. Even though its officers were shot down one after another the ranks were closed up and the valiant black men pressed on, to the great surprise of the Spaniards, who had concentrated their fire upon them in the hope that they would be the first to break and run. Special medals were conferred by the president upon several colored soldiers who had distinguished themselves in the battle of Santiago, and the honoring of Lieutenant Blunt by the Spanish war veterans makes the recognition of the services of the colored troops complete.

Queen Victoria and Peace.

It is stated in the English newspapers that Queen Victoria is, personally, strongly opposed to war with the Boers. That she does not wish the closing years of her reign to be marked by a bloody conflict, and is bringing all the influence possible to bear upon the ministry in favor of a peaceful settlement. On several occasions during her long reign the queen has gone to the limit of her constitutional rights in pressing upon her ministers her desire for peace. In 1850, when Lord Palmerston was minister of foreign affairs, she became greatly dissatisfied with his conduct of the office. Lord Palmerston's action in the celebrated Doge Pacifico affair at one time threatened to bring about an open rupture between England and Russia and France. As a result the queen had determined to dismiss him from office. She was persuaded, however, to write a note to the prime minister, Lord John Russell, declaring that she was dissatisfied with Palmerston's conduct, and requiring that, thereafter, she be consulted before important action was taken. Later in the same year, as he persisted in his insubordination, he was dismissed from the cabinet. Again, in the troubled period of 1859-61 the queen exercised her right of appeal from the prime minister to the cabinet as a whole, and in this way probably prevented the recognition of the Southern States by England. A few years later, and in the same way, she prevented the possibility of war on behalf of Denmark. Her influence in the Transvaal crisis, though it is beneath the surface, may be as powerful.

Schurman is wrong in advising the government to make a declaration to the Philippines in regard to the kind of government they will have. The Tagal would simply take it as an indication of weakness on our part.

Mr. Chamberlain has now issued to Mr. Kruger a prelude to an ultimatum. If Oom Paul can not swallow the prelude, the water will bring in a frigate-sized ultimatum and try to force him to eat it.

There is a fear in some quarters that France will deeply resent the criticism being passed upon her. Spain deeply resented something of that sort about a year ago and she has not spoken since.

Bourke Cochran wants President McKinley to arbitrate the Transvaal difficulty. It would be interesting to know where Cochran got the idea that McKinley has any leisure on his hands.

You have got to mix politics with a question in America to make the question interesting. As shown in Chicago, the trust question is rather sleepy when politics is excluded.

The country has not deserted Otis, but when the last drop of the rainy season has splashed itself on the ground the people expect Otis to get out and rustle his vest buttons off.

This country has no alliance with Great Britain and never did have. It is true that the Confederate States and the Democratic party did have, but not the United States.

If France should take a census of her own affairs, she would count a goodly number of other people's noses. And France should thank her stars they are not bayonets.

Great Britain has sent word to Paul Kruger that he will be permitted to run his own country if he will let Great Britain tell him what he can't do.

The principle of boycott is wrong. And it is not permanent or efficacious. France will get her punishment through another instrumentality.

The boycotters should reflect that General Mercier doesn't give a continental damn whether the exposition holds or not.

The dispatches from South Africa say that war is inevitable. War is only inevitable after it has started.

Archbishop Ireland pleads for France. Outside of the fact that she is all wrong, France is all right.

The only strange thing about the trust congress in Chicago is the absence of George Siler.

It will soon be known whether the Psalms advise Paul Kruger not to knuckle down.

That Affair of the Trout.

Grimsby said that he was perfectly delighted when Johnson told him over the telephone that if he would send him a box of brook trout, Johnson had just returned the day before from the Catskills, where he had caught the trout.

"Put the box in some cool place till I start for home," Grimsby had said to his office boy. But Worth street dry goods houses do not abound in cool places on mid-summer afternoons, and when at 6 o'clock the office boy produced the box of trout for the departing Grimsby he added, with a respectful smile: "It wouldn't do no harm, sir, if you was to sit in the smoking car on your way out."

"What do you mean?" demanded Grimsby.

The office boy said nothing, but sniffed rather suggestively in the direction of the trout.

"What nonsense!" exclaimed Grimsby, angrily. "They were caught only yesterday. And he thought what a delightful surprise it would be to his wife. They would have some for supper."

Grimsby lives in New Jersey, and is one of that sad-looking band of commuters that press to the front of the ferry-boat and stand each night, wan and weary, under the rays of the setting sun. But tonight Grimsby noticed that the crowd around him was thin. In fact, it formed a fairly respectable circle, and some of the people made ill-natured remarks about "giving it air." Grimsby was indignant. It was perfectly absurd to suppose that trout caught only yesterday could begin to spoil so soon. Besides, Johnson had told him that the fish were good in grass, as they would carry much better that way than in ice.

All the same, it was an unpleasant coincidence, soon after he had sat down in the train and placed the box under his seat, that two or three of the men in the car should rise, make testy remarks of "how close it was," and then throw the car windows up with a bang.

When Grimsby stepped off the train he made a rush for his car. The car was stable hacks come high, but he felt like getting home quickly.

Cornelia was a devoted wife, but she sometimes lacked tact. She started to greet her husband with more than usual cordiality, when she suddenly stopped and gazed at the box suspiciously. Grimsby came to the rescue at once:

"That contains a mess of beautiful brook trout, fresh caught. Johnson was kind enough to make me a present of them," and Grimsby set the box down with bustling cheerfulness.

"But they've gone bad, Fred," she blurted out; "you can smell them a mile off. Why, it's simply horrible!"

Grimsby flushed angrily. "My dear," he said, "you may think you know all about housekeeping, but when it comes to fish and game you're nothing but a baby." And Grimsby glared at her indignantly. "Besides," he added, "these trout were given to me by one of my best friends, and we're going to have them for supper."

"Very well, mum," said Katie, holding her person to her nose, after Grimsby had gone up-stairs, "but I'm thinking that those poor fish needs an undertaker more than they do a cook."

"It has occurred to me," said Grimsby, when he came down to the table, somewhat mollified by seeing some of his precious trout ready for him, "that it would be a fine thing to give Robinson and his wife a few of the trout. They get so little in the way of the season's delicacies." And Grimsby sat down bravely before his fish. They certainly had a curious odor, but then Grimsby knew that trout were wholly different from other fish, and he fell to work.

"My dear," he said finally to his wife, "do you know these trout are perfectly splendid; but I never cared for the flavor of brook trout. It is a taste that every one says has to be cultivated. Robinson, though, I am sure, appreciated trout. How would it do to send him over the whole boxful? I believe in being neighborly, and they would be a real treat for Robinson and his wife."

Right after supper Mrs. Grimsby sent Katie over to the Robinsons with the box of trout and a cordial message from Mr. Grimsby to Robinson.

"My dear," said Mrs. Robinson, the moment that the Grimsby box was brought hearing, "what trick is Grimsby trying to play on me now? When he starts to send me deceased animals, I begin to object."

Now, Robinson's wife had a great admiration for Grimsby, and protested vehemently that the gift was a most generous and gracious one. "Of course the trout are fresh and a great rarity," she declared, and began carefully to remove the cover of the box.

"They look lovely," added Mrs. Robinson, when she had fairly got the cover off, "but neither of us has ever cared for trout. They are really a cultivated taste, you know."

"Umph!" grunted Robinson. Soon after dusk the Robinsons' maid might have been seen wandering her way through the back yard with a covered basket in her hands. She was on her way to the hills, in the next street, great friends of the Robinsons.

Mrs. Robinson sent a sweet little note to Mrs. Hill that "a friend has just sent us some beautiful, fresh caught trout. But, unfortunately, neither my husband nor I care for trout, and we hope that you will accept them."

"How sweet of her!" exclaimed Mrs. Hill, but her husband's eyes were fixed on the package. "Smells more like a dead cat," he blurted out.

"I declare," said his wife, who by this time had put the basket on the hall table and had taken off the cover, "I declare, they do have a curious odor. Why they are smelling up the whole house. We can't stand this," and she hurried out again with the precious trout and laid the basket on the front porch.

"Do you know, Jim," she said, after gazing for several moments at the odor bearing basket. "I believe that those fish are probably all right. The fact is, we don't know a thing about trout. We've always lived by the sea, where they catch nothing but shad and codfish tails."

"I'll tell you what," and she clapped her hands at the thought, "we'll send the trout over to the Grimsbys. Grimsby is all the time telling about his elegant friends, and we'll tell him that we have some, too, who shower trout upon us. The fish are undoubtedly all right, or Mrs. Robinson wouldn't have taken them to us. And the Grimsbys will enjoy them so much. They do eat such a poor table ordinarily."

It was little after 9 o'clock as Grimsby and his wife sat on their front porch when they heard steps approaching, and almost at once a strangely familiar and penetrating odor was wafted to them again.

A few fresh trout that Mrs. Hill begged you to accept for breakfast tomorrow," said Mrs. Hill's maid, and she took her departure, depositing the journeyman trout at Grimsby's feet.

There was silence for the space of several moments, when Mrs. Grimsby irreverently remarked: "Be sure your sin will find you out," and Grimsby, who had just said "yes," and Grimsby did not remember her—New York Tribune.

A Word for the Exotic.

(From the Newton Kansas.)

The Wichita Eagle is a paper of which Kansas is as well as Wichita, should be proud. It is published in every way, and in every department there is a high standard of excellence. Its editorial are quoted in the west as often as any paper in the great west. Much of the praise it has won is due to the reputation of that paper.

Outlines of Oklahoma.

This week all the booths for the Oklahoma street fair are being put in place. The Territorial Christian Missionary societies are now in session in Oklahoma City.

The big parade of the Oklahoma City street fair will take place next Wednesday. At a raffle at Perry, Fred Ketcher drew a \$22 shotgun by an expenditure of 21 cents.

Sending Sidney Clark to Washington to fight him will not aid in Governor Barnes' removal.

The young men of Oklahoma City have reorganized and revived the Mistletoe Dancing club.

In the race for carnival queen at Guthrie there are as many married women candidates as misses.

Harry Gilstrap says: "The Republicans of Oklahoma are with President McKinley, we believe, to a man."

The Kansas City Blues have been matched to play the El Reno club. The El Reno boys will probably beat them.

Leslie Niblack thinks that Bill Walker warned General Charles King to keep his paw out of the Indian agency business.

Earl Litterer of Choctaw City, who is a soldier in the Philippines, has been wounded in the shoulder by a Mauser bullet.

The Santa Fe is to erect a new brick depot at Guthrie which is to be the joint station of that road and the road running east.

Agents of the Rock Island are now out between Kingfisher and Guthrie securing the right of way for the road between those cities.

Major Woodson does not give up his agency until the next payment is completed. He will hold on a couple of months yet.

The appearance of the Ponca City Commercial club in Wichita is fully set forth in the published proceedings of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress.

Joe McNeal and Governor Seay of Kingfisher are in Washington. They called on Tom Ryan, but Ryan says they did not discuss the Barnes matter.

A minister at Chokkasha said he would answer any Bible questions asked. A man arose and asked the minister whether Job's turkey was a hen or a gobbler.

At Fort Worth, Texas, the schools are not opened on regular time because of the dryness. There is not enough water to keep the schools in a sanitary condition.

The worst charge against Governor Barnes is that preferred by the Guthrie Leader, which accuses him of wearing a pea-green bathing suit at Pittsburg, Massachusetts.

The Chillicothe Indian schools have a "rounded up." Many of the Indian children do not come back to school voluntarily, so the rounder up goes out and drives them in.

The Perry Enterprise, on the Barnes removal, says: "Let the change be made as soon as possible and the rank and file of the party will arise as one man and commend the action." Welch is hot, and no mistake.

Something dreadful has happened at Enid. An entertainment was given the other night and a lot of people had a box and drank beer while the audience ate peanuts. Iseberg wants the nation's rays fearfully and warns them that if they repeat the beer scene, the audience will pelt them with ripe tomatoes.

Guthrie Capital: Private Secretary Fred Wenner received a telegram from Governor Barnes yesterday which stated that the governor had nearly recovered from the attack of hay fever, and that he would be home in about ten days. He was feeling first rate, and was enjoying himself immensely.

The race for carnival queen at Guthrie continues ferocious. Miss Ruckel Jenson leads with 1,126; Mrs. Hadley Tucker with 661 follows; Miss Lillian Lusk next with 597, and Mrs. Ardery next with 546. The vote is by coupon and every few days some one with a hitherto unmentioned queen who is in a pile of ballots that makes his choice the leader.

Perry Enterprise: Martha Bennett was arrested by Deputy Shockey and taken before his honor, Judge Jones, for raising a riot. I can't place to move them look like dimes. He had a mixture which colored the cent like a dime, so when the head was up it fooled many people yesterday and the day before, but he was finally caught, bound over by the commissioner and will now get a free transportation to the Guthrie jail.

Along the Kansas Nile.

The Missouri and Kansas Telephone company has increased its stock from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

Vernon Kellogg's book, "Entomology for High Schools," has been adopted as a text book in Kansas.

Mrs. Eliza Smith King, wife of Ben King of El Dorado, is dead. She had lived in El Dorado continuously for 22 years.

Unless the British release Fred Funston at once, we should send ex-Expert Accountant Chalmers at once and hold him as a hostage.

Orlin T. Welch of Brooklyn is visiting in Topeka. In 1875 he planted trees in the State House grounds, and he finds two of them still growing.

The men who raided Lawrence with Quantrell had a meeting at Lee's Summit, Missouri, day before yesterday. A pleasant time was had.

Fred Funston and the Kansas are held prisoners by the Britten at Hong-Kong. Almost any night Fred may sneak down to the ocean, jump in and swim home.

Edwin R. Gibson, at Leavenworth, starts as a volunteer in the Philippines Sunday next. Wednesday his sweetheart, a Miss Currie, came to headquarters and married him.

Senator Harris says, in an interview in the Leavenworth Times: "Silver will not be an issue in 1900. However, it will have a place in the platform because it may come handy some time."

Judge Harbore, once a noted Populist judge, announces that he will this year vote the Republican ticket in Bourbon county. Most of the Republican papers are suppressing the item.

Senator Harris of Kansas says that the United States should establish a protectorate over the Philippines. Not on your tin-ty! The United States never will take whole responsibility for a thing with only partial control.

The Atchison bank receiver appointment has got its feet tangled up in the first district congressional fight. Senator Baker and Cy Leiland have indicted Frank Crowell, who is anti-Curtis, and Curtis is fighting him.

The real, radical difference between a town man and a farm man in Kansas is that you can't get the town man to acknowledge that he is as poor as he is; and you can't get the farm man to acknowledge that he has as much money as he has.

"Alphonse conditions," says Jerry Botkin, in his speeches, "are the cause of the present prosperity." How often, oh how often, that will be heard from Populists in the next year, that we have prosperity, of course, but it isn't healthy prosperity.

At Pratt, Jesse Botkin, in the midst of his speech, cried: "Who'll haul down that flag?" He pointed upward, and the eyes of the audience followed the direction of his hand. But the flag wasn't there. The committee on arrangements went out and look a drink.

There is a deadlock in the judicial convention for a Republican nominee which is being held at Monticello, and the convention has taken a recess to September.

Geo. Innes & Co.

A Handkerchief Flurry.

Tomorrow we place on sale seventy dozen Ladies' Hemstitched, Hand Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs. These goods in a regular way are worth 15c. Choose tomorrow at 5c. See north window.

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Now that school has commenced, and with it night study, you need the

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The president of one of the most important of the National Banks in New York City, the banking center of the continent, said of Ripans Tabules in a recent letter: "I extend my hearty congratulations on their growing popularity and sale. I use and recommend them." The man whose stomach can be upset by annoyances, either resulting from sudden losses, unexpected risks, or even by being persistently worried by a bore who can not be shaken off, will frequently find relief in ten minutes after swallowing a Ripans Tabule. It may not sound reasonable, but the statement is absolutely true, as many a business man can tell.

A new style packed containing the Ripans Tabules in a paper wrapper (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—see five cents. This new style is intended for the year and the wrapper is made of the finest material, and is of a beautiful design. The Ripans Tabules will be sold for five cents.

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perpetrated with their old debts they can get out and make some money. That is why they are resorting to the bankruptcy courts. Laboring men are also taking advantage of the law. Railroad men are, in particular, for these gentlemen have a railroad man's job. Had assured that if your demands for pay are not met you will call again—St. Y. Weekly